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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 5762

BUENOS AIRES—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881

21st Year.

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata

93 Calle Piedad 93

Capital en oro efectivo, \$41,500,000

Fondo de reserva y provisiones, \$1,161,019.56

Reserva para el pago de los depósitos, \$1,161,019.56

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North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Resources of the Company as at 31st Dec. 1880.

Subscribed Capital, \$5,000,000

Reserve, \$1,000,000

Profit and Loss, \$1,000,000

Profit and Loss, \$1,000,000

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Profit and Loss, \$1,000,000

Telephone Exchange

BUENOS AIRES

Patented by the Engineers

Superior Government

March 2nd, 1881

The Alta-Voz Gower-Bell

Telephone

Under special license of

A. Graham Bell, and Frederick A. Gower

Central Office

128 Florida, (Altos)

The Boca, Barracas, South Plaza, Plaza

Ocho, Bolas, and Catalina Arde, open to the

Public.

The only Telephone Company in the city

having in use the system of

BERNARD MANTON

and

COMPANIA

Telefonica del Rio de

la Plata (Limitada)

SISTEMA

'Bell Perfectionado'

Capital \$500,000 oro

Director General

Walter S. Keyser

Oficina Central 118 Maipu

PRECIO DE ABONO

\$1.00 por mes, pagadero el 1 del mes

después de instalado.

Los abonos pueden tomarse por 3, 6, 9, 12

meses, con todos los dones abonados así como

tambien con las administraciones.

Una construcion de las lineas y colocacion de

los aparatos así como su mantenimiento se hara

por cuenta exclusiva de la Compania.

La Compania instalara Aparatos publicos

para el uso gratuito de los abonados en los

puntos siguientes: Oficinas de la Compania

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de la Compania,

Between Argentines.....	46.00
Do foreigners.....	29.82
Do Argentine women and foreigners.....	21.72
Do foreign women and Ar- gentines.....	1.88

It is quite remarkable how many foreigners marry Argentine women

and it is quite incredible how few Argentine men marry foreign women; there is no proportion at all between the figures.

The figures of produce in the camp appear too deficient for comment and it would have been better had they not been published at all.

EMIGRATION TO THE PLATE.

The following, which we cut from

a London paper received by the
mail, will instruct our readers as to
the views of the English press on
the Plate as a field for emigrants
It will, doubtless, amuse many of
our rich estancieros and sheepfarmers
to learn that they are classed as
with the gauchos who herd the end-
less flocks of cattle and sheep along
the plains of the Rio Plate, and
whose ideal of law is anarchy
ended by revolution. We certainly
can challenge our London colleagues

to point to any other country where
Britishers as a class have been
more successful in the line of sheep
and cattlefarming than in the Plateau.
In a very few years more the greatest
trade in Europe will be emigration
and Europe is rapidly driving to that
point. Had our London colleagues
read Mr Gallenga's letters in the
Times, he would have escaped the
blunders which stamp every line of
the following:—

“When we glance at the direct

tions taken by the human flood which in June poured out of the Mersey, we find, as usual, that the Great Republic obtained the greater share of this fertilizing overflow of the Old Continent. Of these 26,683 people, 22,565 were bound for the United States, 3,837 for Canada, 400 for Australia, and 173 for South America, while ten were entered as 'emigrating' to the West Indies, twenty-five to China, thirty-one to Africa—by which may be understood the Congo-Niger.

stood the Cape of Natal—and several of the East Indians, who had been sent to the East Indies. In reality China and the Indies may be excluded from the list of countries which have received British 'Emigrants' with the strict meaning of the word, although the enterprising agriculturist might do worse than grow hop barley, wheat, and vines in the 'happy vale of Cashmere'. It may be, therefore, said in general terms that last month's emigrants were entirely to the United States and Canada. The quota to South Africa

rica could most likely be credited to the Argentine Republic. For many years past the Pampas have always received a fair share of the contingent of Britons who seek bread or fortunes abroad. Some of the earliest and now the wealthiest 'rancheros' were Scotchmen, and though the vast proportion of the Italian emigration makes for the South American Republic, among the 'gauchos' who herd the endless flocks of cattle and sheep along the

photos of the Rio Plata are found in certain proportion of our countrymen. O late the Argentine authorities have attempted to plant colonies in Patagonia. A few whites have settled at Carmen de Patagones, at the mouth of the Rio Negro and since the year 1865 there has been a Welsh colony on the River Chupat. There is some talk of founding another in the same region. But the country is not favourable for such agricultural experiments and the Latin Governments of South

America can be little to the taste of sober people whose ideal of law is not exactly anarchy tempered by revolution. Brazil has been even more unfortunate as a home for Europeans not of the Spanish, Italian and Portuguese races. The English, Russians, and Germans who made an effort to settle in that Empire and in Paraguay came back utterly ruined in health and pocket; and it is not likely that agriculturists, however disinterested, will care

the risk the experiences of their unfortunate predecessors. The great distance of the South African and Australian colonies are a drawback to their settlement. With the exception of New Zealand and of Tasmania, in a less degree, they present but small attractions to the tiller of the soil. In South Australia the "cockatoo", or small white flower, finds a subdued paradise. Western Australia there is, however, little for any one. Victoria has

limited amount of good land, a
times the 'free selectors' are tak-
up rapidly. New South Wales
better, though it is still more pas-
ral than agricultural; and Quee-
land is too near the equator to pro-
sees for the natives of a cool climate
all the advantages which are claimed
for it in the pamphlets of the emi-
gration agents.

"This is unfortunate, since, it be-
necessary that the surplus of
population should emigrate, it is
highly desirable that the

not be lost to us altogether. Even a British subject who lands in the United States is a gain in money, in muscle, in intellect to the land which he adopts. He frequently carries thither something in the shape of capital. He also takes

as follows—	
From Argentina.....	46.90
Do foreigners.....	29.82
Do Argentine women and foreigners.....	21.73
Do foreign women and Ar- gentines.....	1.38

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And all the pr
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Austrian
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Bremen
Cologne
Hamburg
Metz
Monsieur
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Bayonne
Bordeaux
Brest
Chambray
Dijon
Lille
Lyons
Marseilles
Nancy
Nice
Orlons
Paris
Rouen
Toulon
Versailles
And on many other
towns in France
Bulo
Buenos Aires, in
Guayaquil
Luzerne
Neuchâtel
Panama
Zurich
And on other towns
in Switzerland
Lisbon
Orlando
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Palmas (Canary
Islands),
Santiago de Chile
Baltimore
Buenos Aires
New York
Philadelphia
Pernambuco
Rio Janeiro
Santos
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